

The Paducah Sun

VOLUME VIII.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

NUMBER 133.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE

It Was Read This Morning in Congress—Large Crowd Present.

It Follows Closely the Lines of That of President McKinley—What it Recommends.

PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY

There were great crowds in both houses to hear the president's message read. President Roosevelt pays a high tribute to the late president McKinley, deals with all the public questions specifically, but not at unusual length. The message follows closely the lines of President McKinley's last message.

He recommends a strong navy, an equitable treatment of the Cubans, and Puerto Ricans, necessary legislation for the Philippines, favors a reciprocity treaty, the Isthmian canal, Pacific cable, irrigation, enforcement of the civil service regulations, believes that congress can enact a law which will enable the government to exercise control of trusts along perfectly equitable lines and says that publicity of faith is first corrective of abuses of great corporations, recommends the strengthening of the present gold standard, and recommends that anarchists should be kept out of America, and if found here, be promptly deported.

The message recommends the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, vigorously calls for army reforms, reiterates the Monroe doctrine. The house cheered the clause on the suppression of anarchy.

MORTGAGE ON NEW TEMPLE

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BONDS SECURED BY MASON'S NEW HOME.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Masons has mortgaged to the Columbia Finance and Trust company, as trustee, 105 feet on the south side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. The property will be the site of the new Masonic Temple to be built at a cost of \$155,000, which is included in the mortgage. Bonds will be issued to secure the mortgage. They will be in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and will mature in thirty years. They will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

WE GET DANISH WEST INDIANS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 3.—A full agreement has been reached between Denmark and the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies. The treaty will probably be signed this week at Washington. The price fixed is between four and five million dollars.

\$50,000 FIRE AT EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 3.—Fire damaged the plant of the Crescent Printing company to the extent of \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000. For some time the Masonic Temple, which is over the printing plant, was threatened. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

KILLING NEAR HARRODSBURG.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 3.—At Hillsboro Leslie Shewmaker shot and mortally wounded his cousin, George Shewmaker. They were rivals for the same girl's hand.

THE BANK CLOSED.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The National bank at Ballston, Pa., N. Y., closed today. The teller, Charles E. Fitcher, is short one hundred thousand in his accounts.

BOREING'S BILL.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Representative Boreing will introduce a bill providing for an appropriation of \$150,000 for a Federal building at London, Ky.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy tonight, with rain in extreme eastern portion. Colder and fair Wednesday.

"BAD EYE JACK" KNIFED

A Fatal Cutting Affray on South Second Street Today.

Will Hamilton Arrested By Officer Charles Hart For Killing John Johnson.

THE WOUNDS CAUSED DEATH

Jack Johnson, a restaurant keeper of Second and Court streets, was fatally stabbed about 11:30 o'clock this morning by Bill Hamilton, a well-known river man, on Second street opposite the market house.

Hamilton and Bud Elrod had been in the Tyzone saloon to take a drink after the former congratulated Elrod on his recent marriage. According to the latter, they were standing in front of the saloon talking when Johnson came up and without warning struck Hamilton in the face, knocking him back with great violence. He was prevented from falling by striking a post.

Hamilton drew a knife and began stabbing his assailant. The latter turned and ran, and was followed by Hamilton, continuing to stab and slash until they got inside of Mr. Ed K. Bond's commission house on the east side of Court street, about midway in the block.

Mr. Bonds was in the rear, and saw them fighting, and ran up. There were several others in the crowd and they were shouting not to let Hamilton cut him, but Hamilton said something about not "letting him work a bluff like that on him," and would not desist until Mr. Bonds seized his arm. In his efforts to free his hand, he cut Mr. Bonds two or three times slightly on the wrist, and then left.

Johnson fell to the floor and a large crowd at once began to collect. Hamilton was arrested by Officer Charles Hart and taken to the city hall, and Dr. J. D. Robertson arrived in a short time to give the wounded man medical attention. When his shirt was opened it was found that he was stabbed three times in the right side, and several times in other places. Part of the entrails protruded from a wound in the abdomen, and it was the opinion that he could not survive. He was taken to the city hospital in the patrol wagon.

Both men are well known in police circles. Johnson is an ex-prize fighter, and is well known as "Bad Eye Jack." He is the man who a few weeks ago struck "Fighting Joe" Smith, of the county, in the head, and injured him so badly that his death two weeks later is attributed by many to the blow.

Johnson is a river fireman and is well known among the habitués of Court and Second streets. Hamilton is not less well-known to the police. He has often been in trouble before. His mother resides on a shantytown at the mouth of Island creek, and one of his brothers, Finn Hamilton, is now in jail awaiting indictment on a charge of robbery. Both men are rather large and have the reputation of being fighters.

When arrested by Officer Hart Hamilton said that Johnson struck him without cause, and he wouldn't allow any one to run over him. The knife he used is an ordinary pocket knife, with a blade about two and a half inches long.

This afternoon half a dozen doctors made an effort at the city hospital to save Johnson's life, but he died at 2:30 o'clock from the wounds. A warrant will be issued against Hamilton this afternoon for murder.

GOT THE PLACE.

LIEBERTH IS VICTORIOUS OVER HIS ENEMIES.

Washington, Dec. 3.—George Lieberth lands the Sixth Kentucky collectorship, despite the efforts of his enemies to prevent. The president today ordered his name sent to the senate.

Deboe, Boreing and others called to endorse L. Hunter for reappointment.

THE COUNCIL'S FIRST MEETING

All the Members Present Last Night—Mayor Yeiser Takes Charge.

The Election of City Officers—A Number of Changes in the Personnel—Other Business Transacted.

NEW OFFICERS.

Mayor Pro Tem Charles Reed; city clerk, Wm. H. Patterson; city attorney, M. W. Worten; city treasurer, C. E. Richardson; keeper of city hospital, Mrs. Sarah Birchett; city assessor, Stewart Dick; city physician, J. E. Coyle; city printer, Jas. C. Utterback; city weigher, Thomas Baird; wharfmaster, S. A. Fowler; sewerage inspector, L. P. Rasor; fire chief, Jas. Woods; assistant chief, W. E. Augustus; driver of patrol wagon, John Austin; members of board of health, Dr. J. D. Robertson, Mr. John Bonds.

The new council held its first meeting at the city hall last night, with all the members present. Mayor Lang called the meeting to order, and said that four years before it was his honor to be introduced by his predecessor, whom he now had the pleasure of introducing as his successor, and to whom he turned over the reins of administration with the heartiest of good wishes.

Mayor Yeiser opened by thanking his predecessor and declaring that he fully realized the responsibility reposed in him as mayor, and hoped for the earnest co-operation of the members of the council in the work they have undertaken. He made a few facetious remarks relative to the large crowd present—many of them office seekers—and stated that he feared that he would soon be the most condemned man in the city, referring to the appointments he has soon to make. He took occasion to state, however, that he would do his duty as he saw it.

The mayor's address was as follows: Paducah, Ky., Dec. 2, 1901. To the Common Council of the City of Paducah, Ky.

Gentlemen: It is with a feeling of the deepest responsibility I address you this evening as we assume respectively, the positions of chief executive and legislative body of our fair and beautiful city. Our fellow citizens have demonstrated their confidence by electing us to these positions of honor, and, as city officials, it behooves us to remember that with the honor conferred is combined a sacred trust. We should feel an individual responsibility in advancing the welfare of our city, and in all matters pertaining to its interests, should act with an eye single to the good of the people.

Many of us have served before, and more will be expected of us than if we entered without experience. We

should keep pace with and continue to advance the progress already begun by our predecessors, to a "Greater Paducah," until the "Pride of the Purchase" shall be recognized and respected far and near, as a city of manufactures, of commerce, of progress, and as an educational center. I believe, as a legislative body, you are as capable, and as representative a body, as the people of this city have ever had but with your ability and business sagacity there must be a unity of purpose for the betterment of Paducah and her citizens. Personal feeling and prejudice—if there be any—should be laid aside when we enter upon our official duties.

I will respectfully submit and recommend to you, such measures and suggestions as in my humble judgment, demand your careful attention. You, as my co-workers, are earnestly invited to call my attention to any matter I may overlook, for the good of the people. Any suggestion for the general good shall always receive due consideration. I fully realize no man is infallible, and, doubtless, I will make mistakes, but such will be mistakes in judgment, and not wilful errors.

I would recommend the continuance of street improvements already begun, or the adoption of some equally as good or better system. On account of sewerage, gas connections, repairing of gas mains, etc., there are many bad and unsightly places in the streets. In view of this I recommend to you honorable body, the passing of a very stringent law, requiring a permit from the clerk to dig up streets, giving exact location of repairs or excavations, and a true record of same be kept. The parties obtaining the permit to be required to keep said places in repair for a reasonable length of time, under such penalties as will make the law effective. This law to apply equally to the water company, street car and railroad companies, in laying the mains, tracks, etc., or repairing of the same. Corporations are entitled to the encouragement, consideration, fair treatment, and protection, that is due every public spirited law abiding citizen; and they in turn should be required to comply with their contracts to the same extent, as a private individual or contractor would be required.

I would also recommend the build-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

IN TODAY'S LOCAL COURTS

The Jas. Spriggs Murder Case Now on Trial in Circuit Court.

This Morning Judge L. D. Husbands Impaneled the Petit Jury.

THE POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS

Circuit court convened this morning, the second day of the December term, and at 11 o'clock the following petit jury was installed: Jacob Oehl-schlaeger, H. C. Overbey, Henry Alcock, C. C. Walker, Theodora Kelley, C. C. Brame, Tobias Kettler, W. T. Anderson, W. L. Farthing, Jerome Allen, W. H. Arnold, H. C. Allison, Alex Kirkland, L. W. Robertson, Thomas H. Hunt, Brack Owen, J. V. Powell, R. R. Sutherland, W. T. Cooper, K. C. Rose, J. Wallerstein, C. C. Rose, Joe Starr and R. E. Ashbrook.

The first case to be called was that against James Spriggs, colored, for murder. Several weeks ago Spriggs shot and killed Mamie Rogers, his sweetheart, but he claims that he did it accidentally and pleaded not guilty when arraigned before the jury.

At press time a jury had not been secured for the trial of Spriggs. At 12 o'clock, the adjourning time, only five men had been found competent to hear the case and few more had been secured at press time. It looks like it will be a hard matter to get a jury out of the regular panel.

Alex Kulp and John Degg, doing business under the name of "The Paducah Saddle company," of Court street, filed a suit in the circuit court this morning against E. L. Nelson and R. L. Nelson to recover a balance on a bill of goods alleged to amount to \$50.00.

Frankie Rawlins was divorced from her husband, Richard Rawlins and restored to her maiden name, Frankie Walker, this morning.

Messrs. L. M. Rieke and Ash Robertson were this morning excused as grand jurors and A. B. Coleman and L. B. Morrow substituted.

In the case of James Lang, administrator, against Mollie O. Allen, Gip Husbands, M. C., filed a report of the assets and the liabilities and received the regular allowance for his services. John Gaynor, who has been in jail for some time awaiting the action of the grand jury on a robbery charge, was this morning recognized in the sum of \$100 to appear at court on the 10th day of the present term.

COUNTY COURT.

Mrs. Martha G. Terrell deeds to Dr. J. Q. Taylor, for \$1700, property on North Eighth street between Jefferson and Madison streets.

The estate of Ed Furauld, who died yesterday on Adams street, was this morning afternoon ordered into the hands of the public administrator.

Rev. J. C. Reid was this afternoon licensed to perform marriage ceremonies in this county.

The estate of E. J. Younker was this afternoon placed into the hands of John A. Younker, Rosa Younker, the named administratrix having declined to act as such.

POLICE COURT.

Forrest Smith, white, was charged with taking \$3 from Lillie Balger, and waived examination, being held to answer.

Parish Jones, for a plain drunk, and Charles Bond, for a breach of the peace, were fined \$1 and costs each.

Noldy Skinner, colored, for stealing coal, was held to answer on a charge of petty larceny.

A breach of the peace case against Robert McCormick and Robby Moore was continued.

The case against Arthur Hendrick, for stealing a watch, was continued until Thursday.

WERE MARRIED IN CHICAGO.

A telegram was received last evening announcing that Mr. Frank Rieke of Paducah and Miss Margery Machen of Alabama were married yesterday at Chicago, as published in The Sun. They are expected to arrive here today or tomorrow.

TO PREPARE FOR MEETING

Y. M. C. A. Directors Will Meet the State Secretary Tonight.

Committees Will Be Appointed to Arrange For the State Meeting in February.

CONFERENCE AT LEXINGTON FRIDAY

There was no meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. last night as intended on account of the absence of several members from the city and the urgent business of others.

Tonight the convention committee, composed of Messrs. D. M. Flournoy, Chairman and Sam T. Hubbard, W. J. Hill, J. D. Moequot, and R. E. Ashbrook, will hold a meeting to arrange for the convention and to appoint sub-committees, State Secretary H. E. Rosevear and Assistant State Secretary F. J. Michel will meet with the committee and assist in the arrangements.

Reception committees, entertainment committee, banquet committee and several other committees will be appointed and active work relative to the convention begun. An advertising committee will also be appointed to confer with the editors of the local papers relative to advertising the convention as it has been advertised in large cities. Arrangements for a series of newspaper articles described the different phases of the work, will be made and the articles published for several weeks before the convention. This arrangement proved very successful in Louisville and the convention held there, was one of the most successful ever held in the state.

The following is a list of a few notables who have accepted an invitation to attend the convention: Captain R. P. Hobson, Al Wilber, Messrs. General secretary of the Chicago Association; Don O. Shelton, secretary of the national committee of New York; Dr. E. E. Alderman, president of Bethel College of Russellville; President W. E. Beiderwolf, of Green Castle, Ind.; and J. C. Welling, vice president of the I. C. railroad, of Chicago. Mr. Welling will attend on Friday night when the railway session will be held. The singing and musical features of the convention will be in charge of Mr. Harry L. Maxwell, of Green Castle, Ind., and one feature of the musical program will be the big male chorus, composed of twenty voices from the Henderson association. Delegates are expected from all portions of the state and the attendance will be as large as any convention heretofore held.

Tonight will be the first real active meeting of the committee and the greater part of the work of preliminary arrangements will be done. After the sub-committees have been appointed the work falls in their hands and they will begin work immediately.

Beginning with Friday afternoon, December 6, a conference of student Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in Lexington, Ky., and about two hundred delegates will be in attendance. There are twenty college associations in the state and all are enjoying the best of prosperity. The greater number of these associations are in the central part of the state and Paducah of course will not be represented, having no college association. It is probable that a great many members of the students associations will attend the Paducah convention.

ELECTION COMMISSION-

ERS IN SESSION.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3.—The state election commissioners, Sam Shackelford of Davies, Charles B. Poyntz of Mason and J. W. Wright of Newport, are in session in the office of the secretary of state, canvassing the returns of the five judicial districts in which circuit judges were elected at the November election. All the districts elected Democratic judges to fill vacancies caused by death.

See Jones' column for farm loan terms.

DIS IS ME;

THE BIGGEST LINE

CUT GLASS, WEDDING

AND XMAS PRESENTS

IN THE CITY.

LAUREL AIR-TIGHT HEATERS

The only Stove with a 5-year warrant on the fire bowl. . . .

Geo. O. Hart & Son,
Hardware and Stove Company.

The Paducah Sun

AFTERNOON AND WEEKLY.

BY THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Frank M. FISHER, President and Editor.
Ed. J. FAYTON, General Manager.

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sale at the following places.

R. D. Clements & Co
Van Culin Bros.
Palmer House

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

A DAILY THOUGHT.

The life that one is living in is the
book that men more need to know
than any other.—Norwood.

THE MAYORS' ADDRESS.

Mayor D. A. Yeiser's inaugural ad-
dress is brief. No fault can be found
with the suggestions and recom-
mendations he makes, if they will only
be carried out. It is one thing to
make recommendations and another
to carry them out. It is to be hoped,
however, that the mayor's recom-
mendation for "a continuance of the
street improvements already begun,"
does not mean a repetition of the need-
less and shameful extravagance that
resulted in \$100,000 having been
wasted on the streets during the past
four years. The Sun has always been
in favor of good streets, but does not
believe that they can be had with the
gravel that has been used in the past,
nor the methods adopted in making
street improvement. If a contractor
could keep the streets in repair for
\$10,000 a year there is no reason why
the city could not do it. It might not
do it now, because there are more
streets now than there were then, but
the increase in streets and the amount
of work to be done, has not increased
in such a proportion as to justify a
cost of \$25,000 a year.

The recommendation of a law re-
quiring permits from the clerk to ex-
cavate streets and various corporations
to replace them after excavations, is
superfluous, and shows that the mayor
is not familiar with the city laws.
There is now an ordinance requiring a
permit from the clerk, and requiring
every person or corporation to replace
the streets in the condition in which
they were found. There is no reason
why the water company, gas com-
pany, street car company or any other
company should be permitted to im-
pair the streets. There is a law against
it, and it is the fault of the officers
given positions by the Democrats that
it has not been enforced. The officers
claim that they do not enforce the
law, because they have tried it and
can't make any of the cases "stick."
This may serve as a pointer to the
newly installed chief executive.
The recommendations for a new mar-
ket house and a new city hospital are
in keeping with the recommendations
made by The Sun for the past several
years, and the Sun is glad to see that
the new mayor realizes the necessity
for something it has been fighting for
for sometime. The same may be said of
his recommendation that the streets be
opened to the suburbs in various
localities. The mail delivery service
had been handicapped for some time
on account of the lack of proper out-
lets in the more remote districts, and
ingress and egress greatly hampered.

No fault can be found with the
recommendation relative to better
water. That there is any practical
way to secure it, however, is doubt-
ful, at least any way within the means
of the city of Paducah. Louisville
has just put in a filtration plant at a
cost of over a million dollars, and
there is no assurance that it will prove
a success, even at this cost. St. Louis
and many other cities are troubled
with the same thing, and St. Louis
would be willing to pay millions for
some successful plan of filtering the
water.

The changes in regulations govern-
ing the police force have been suggest-
ed by the papers of Paducah, among
them The Sun, but his recommenda-
tion for an increase in salary was fore-
stalled by the outgoing council, which
made the increase.

The paragraph stating that "on ac-

count of the unlooked for expense of
smallpox, etc." there is likely to be
a deficit, is doubtless an attempt at
humor. It was the "etc." and not the
smallpox that will result in a deficit.
The "etc." means extravagance
of a Democratic administration.
This is the gist of the inaugural ad-
dress. If it is not new, it is at least
true, and to carry out the recommen-
dations is a consummation devoutly to
be wished, but hardly to be expected
owing to the condition in which the
city treasury has been left by the
outgoing administration.

A serious question now confronts
the powers. China is reported to be
anxious for another invasion, as soon
as she completes the job of importing
enough arms and ammunition, and the
problem left for the powers to solve
is how she can be prevented. The
United States has no power at present
to prevent the manufacturers of
this country from shipping them the
material to China, as the same ma-
terial used in the manufacture of
arms or ammunition is used for many
other things. Some of the powers
are much wrought up over the situa-
tion, and claim that China contem-
plates another outbreak, as she has
ignored the terms of the protocol in
which it is stipulated that no munitions
of war shall be imported for two
years, and for two years thereafter
should the powers deem it expedient.
It appears that the best way to settle
the Chinese question is to let the
Celestials alone. There would then be
very little trouble with them.

Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachu-
setts has been elected as the leader in
the Senate. There are none superior,
and few his equals in the upper house
of Congress. He is an able leader, a
man who will add dignity and true
statesmanship to ability. The Repub-
lican party needs such leadership,
without it defeat is assured; with it,
success in 1904. We congratulate the
Republicans of the country upon their
wise selection, and our greatest
wish is that there were more such men
in our party as Hon. Henry Cabot
Lodge. He is destined to some day
reach the pinnacle of his ambition—the
Presidency.

The city council has elected to a
lucrative and responsible office a man
who was recently contractor for a
public improvement that was such a
bad job his own friends in the council
refused to pay for it. When the city
demanded that it be made according
to contract, it was met by a refusal,
and the gentleman elected to office
last night now has a suit pending
against the city for something the
city claims he is not entitled to. If
he had had a few more suits against
the city he probably would have re-
ceived more votes for the office.

The South American states will op-
pose the Pan-American railroad sug-
gested at the exposition in Mexico.
The people declare that they have
learned a lesson from the Isthmian
railroad, and the steps the United
States took to prevent troops being
transported on it. The people of the
United States have one advantage,
however. They can build the railroad
much easier without the aid of their
South American neighbors than the
latter can without the people of the
United States.

There should be an ordinance, if
there is not one, that will compel the
tenants on Broadway to keep the pav-
ement clean and free from obstructions
in front of their houses. Broadway

IT'S THE TRUTH

Tell a man it's a food and
he doesn't want to pay for it.
Tell him it's a medicine and
he says it doesn't look like it.
Then tell him it's both a food
and a medicine and he thinks
you're playing some game on him.

Yet these are the facts about
Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-
liver oil. It is the cream of
cod-liver oil, the richest and
most digestible of foods. The
food for weak stomachs. The
food for thin bodies and thin
blood.

But that's only half the
story. Scott's Emulsion is also
a good medicine. It gives new
life and vigor to the whole sys-
tem and especially to the lungs.

But that's only half the
story. Scott's Emulsion is also
a good medicine. It gives new
life and vigor to the whole sys-
tem and especially to the lungs.

But that's only half the
story. Scott's Emulsion is also
a good medicine. It gives new
life and vigor to the whole sys-
tem and especially to the lungs.



The Thief... ...of Beauty

Is Captured by Bradford's Regulator.

Thousands of young women are awaking to
the fact that inherited weaknesses have been stolen
away and instead of glowing cheeks, bright eyes
and smooth flowing hair they find wrinkles of pain
have taken the place of those former charms.
These are the warning feelings! Weak, tired
and exhausted in the morning, no life, no ani-
mation to enter upon their former pleasures, irrit-
able, cross, discouraged, dull headaches, general
dispirited feeling, sleepless nights, cold feet, poor
circulation, "feeling down" pains. All these
symptoms indicate a diseased and weakened or-
ganism. Shattered nerves and exhausted ener-
gies follow the wasteful consumption of the female
organs as surely as night follows day. Save
yourself from more terrible results, reform your
youth by taking

Bradfield's Female Regulator

The most strengthening, invigorating, men-
strual regulator in the world.
It relieves painful menstruation, profuse men-
struation, obstructed menstruation, inflamma-
tion of the vagina, displacement, non-men-
struation, nervousness, headaches, all these
beauties of face and symmetry of form are the
result of the use of these health drops.
Of druggists \$1.00. Our book, Perfect Health
for Women, mailed free.
THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

from First to Fifth would be a dis-
grace to any country hamlet; espe-
cially is this the case from First to
Second. Cities are judged by the ap-
pearance of their streets; the stran-
ger's first impression is lasting. As a
new broom sweeps clean, let a new
council clean up the city.

The trouble in Colombia is over, and
the rebels have received a gentle lick-
ing. When the soreness vanishes the
probability is that they will go out
and look for more trouble. They claim
a lot of their men were stowed away
in the mountains during the recent
trouble, and caused them to get the
hot end of the revolution. Peace is
assured for at least three days.

Bulgaria is becoming frightened
over the United States' attitude in
the Stone affair, and has declared that
she has done all in her power to secure
the release of the captive missionary.
There seems no more prospect now of
recovering Miss Stone than there was
at first.

The Charleston exposition is now
open to the public, and will draw a
good patronage from all over the
country. There seem to be a good
many people who have nothing to do
but get up exhibitions, and others who
have nothing to do but attend them.

The decision of the court of appeals
in the Philippine case, decreeing that
this government cannot impose duty
on articles imported from the Philip-
pines, will give Congress something to
think very seriously about without the
loss of any time.

Aguinaldo does not seem to have
deserved the encomiums heaped upon
him. Because he was caught trying to
foment more rebellion, he may be
deported to the United States. We
have enough of the offscourings of
other countries here now.

The President's message, read today
in Congress, may be found on page 4
of The Sun. It is an able document,
and should be read by everybody.

Congress seems to have made a good
start, with nearly two thousand bills
introduced the first day.

Where is the beautiful autumn
weather we were boasting about a few
days ago?

Today it is Mayor Yeiser, Marshal
Crow and Prosecuting Attorney Gil-
bert.

The retiring city councilmen all
seem glad to get rid of their jobs.

The library committee made desper-
ate efforts to hox all the credit.

We may now call him "Colonel"
Jim Collins.

MARRIED IN HICKMAN.

The marriage of Miss Maude May
Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Frank S.
Mitchell, and Mr. James Robert
Sams of Fulton, Ky., was celebrated
in the church at East Hickman, Rev.
Mr. Piemmons, pastor of the church,
officiating.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

To T. B. Green, a farmer of the
county, aged 26, and Rosa Leasor, of
the county aged 20. The marriage is
set for today, and it is the first of
both.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

SOME OF THE EVIDENCES OF
RECENT PROGRESS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The
more important of the new industries
reported by the Tradesman for the
week ending November 30 include a
barrel factory at Roanoke, Va., a box
factory at Manning, S. C., a \$125,000
buggy factory at High Point, N. C., a
\$10,000 builders' supply factory at
Beaumont, Tex., a \$10,000 canning
factory at Cane Hill, Ark., a carriage
factory at Bristol, Tenn., a \$50,000
cement factory at Atlanta, Ga., a
chair factory at Dunn, N. C., \$50,000
chemical works at Blackshear, Ga.,
coal mines at Attalla and Scottsboro,
Ala., a \$50,000 colliery company at
Minverton, W. Va., a cotton gin at
Peragould, Ark., \$150,000 cotton
gin machinery works at Dallas, Tex.,
a distillery at Charlotte, N. C., an
\$800,000 electric light plant at New
Orleans, La., a plant for the manu-
facture of engines, automobiles, etc.,
at Memphis, Tenn., a \$125,000 fer-
tilizer factory at Savannah, Ga., a
\$25,000 flouring mill at Searcy, Ark.,
a \$30,000 furniture factory at High
Point, N. C., a grain elevator at
Memphis, Tenn., a \$50,000 hardware
and furniture company at Arcadia,
Fla., a \$60,000 hosiery mill at Hick-
ory, N. C., a \$100,000 ice factory at
Wilmington, N. C., a \$50,000 land
company at New Orleans, a \$40,000
land company at El Paso, Tex.,
lumberies at Forsyth, Ga., Jennings,
La., and Beaumont, Tex., a lumber
and logging company at Guntersville,
Ala., a \$55,000 lumber company at
Memphis, Tenn., a \$25,000 mill com-
pany at Searcy, Ark., a \$1,000,000
mining company at Earlinton, Ky.,
a \$10,000,000 oil company at Lake
Charles, La., a \$150,000 oil, gas and
mining company at Amsterdam, Tex.,
a \$2,500,000 oil and transportation
company at Beaumont, Tex., an oil
mill at Spartanburg, S. C., a \$750,-
000 oil refinery at Port Arthur, Tex.,
a \$150,000 paper mill at Moundsville,
W. Va., planing mills at Pensacola,
Fla., and Bristol, Tenn., a sash, door
and blind factory at New Orleans,
La., a \$15,000 saw mill at Pass Chris-
tian, Miss., a saw mill at Motor, N.
C., a \$1,000,000 telephone company at
Louisville, Ky., and a woolen mill at
Clarksville, W. Va.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Modena, Utah, Dec. 3.—The jury
at Pioche, Nev., returned a verdict of
assault and battery against seven of
the persons accused of participation in
the recent hanging of the negro Ellis,
at Fay, Nev. Judge Talbot, in his
charge to the jury, instructed them
to either return a verdict of guilty of
assault with intent to kill or one of
acquittal. When the verdict was read
in court the judge scored the jury for
returning such a verdict.

GERMAN TARIFF PROPOSAL.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The Socialist peti-
tion against the tariff bill has received
nearly 3,500,000 signatures. The Ber-
lin Politische Correspondenz, which
often reflects the intimate views of the
government, admits that the friends
of the bill in the reichstag have grown
pessimistic as to its prospects. Much
doubt is expressed regarding the out-
come of this proposed tariff legislation.

HORROR FOLLOWS DRINK.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—While in a
drunken frenzy Joseph Flory, a gro-
cery clerk, stabbed his wife to death
and then cut his own throat, dying
instantly. Flory and his wife had a
quarrel earlier in the day. A 10-year-
old son witnessed the killing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tab-
lets. All druggists refund the money
if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's sig-
nature is on each box. 25c.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be
pleased to learn that there is at least
one dreaded disease that science has
been able to cure in all its stages, and
that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is
the only positive cure known to the
medical fraternity. Catarrh being a
constitutional disease, requires a
constitutional treatment. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-
ing directly upon the blood and mu-
cous surfaces of the system, thereby
destroying the foundation of the dis-
ease and giving the patient strength
by building up the constitution and
assisting nature in doing its work.
The proprietors have so much faith in
its curative powers, that they offer
one hundred dollars for any case that
it fails to cure. Send for list of testi-
monials. Address F. J. CHENEY &
CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SILKS AND OTHER WAIST FABRICS

Look through our line and see the
beautiful patterns we are showing in
these goods.

Extra quality taffeta silk in a few shades, 50c yard.
Wash taffetas in popular colors, 75c and \$1 yard.
Beautiful bengaline silks in light blue, pink and old
rose, 75c and \$1 per yard.
Good values in black taffetas from 59c to \$1 per yard.
Silk flannels in light gray and lavender, a splendid
new fabric for fancy waists, \$1.25 per yard.
Persian French flannels in the latest designs and col-
orings, for dressy waists, 75c per yard.
Also beautiful French flannels in solid colors, 50c per
yard.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

The latest effects in dress trimmings
you will find displayed at our store.

New patterns in applique bands; late
designs in Persian bands. Also white
silk and fancy gilt braids in great quality.

NECKWEAR NOVELTIES

Fancy hemstitched silk ties, all colors, 25c.
Fancy silk jabots, with stock, 59c to \$1.
Fancy black chiffon boas, 75c to \$1.
Fancy lace turnover collars, 25c.
Fancy tucked silk collars, beautifully trimmed with
applique, \$2.98.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Drop into our new shoe department and
look us over. All kinds, all styles and leathers.
Have you cold, clammy feet? Try our Ral-
ston Heath Shoe, as near water-proof as a shoe
can be made. We have them in all leathers.

THREE SHOES

\$2 buys man's box calf, rope stitched.
\$2 buys man's velour calf, rope stitched.
\$2 buys man's vici, leather lined.
Tee the above three shoes and be convinced
that you get your money's worth.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

\$1.50—our soft stock kid, ½ d. a fair stitch,
pat. or stock tip. Greatest snap in town.
\$2.00—We show you the sweetest line of wo-
man's shoes at \$2 ever shown in the city.
\$3.00 buys QUEEN QUALITY—none like
them.

CHILDREN, BOYS, MISSES.

\$1.25 buys little gent's calf, misses' calf or
kid, boys' solid satin calf.
\$1.50—See our line of misses' and boys' shoes
at \$1.50. Style and quality are embodied
in this shoe.
\$2.00—Our line of misses' and boys' shoes in
vici box calf and kangaroo calf in boys
and pat. vici and dongola in misses' are
the best values in the city.

LITTLE FOLK'S SHOES.

20c buys soft soles in all colors.
50c buys very level soft soles, all colors.
50c buys kid or calf, lace or button—5 to 8.
75c buys kid ½ d. s., very soft—5 to 8.
\$1 buys kid ½ d. s. or single sole—8½ to 11.
\$1 buys kid turn sole—8½ to 11.

See our line of Warm Goods and
Men's Slippers.

Rudy, Phillips & Co.

JANES

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE & FARM LOANS

All classes property in every part of the city.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Ten room house, newly papered and repaired, suitable for boarding house, Broadway, just west of new school building. Easy payments on sale. See me.

Clay street corner lots for sale. Can give you corners Clay and Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth, some of these with adjoining inside lots, so can build on both streets.

No. 1119 North Twelfth street, four room house, 40 lot with shade trees, nice home at \$600 on easy payments.

FARM LOANS

On these terms. Don't take up your time and mine unless you can comply with them:

1. Amounts Loaned: \$300 to \$10,000.
2. Security: Farm lands worth at least three times the amount loaned, exclusive of buildings.
3. Fire insurance.
4. Title: Complete abstract from the United States Patent down to the borrower's mortgage of record.
5. Term of Loan: Ten (10) years. Extension at maturity, without cost to satisfactory borrowers.
6. Special Privilege: Partial payment in any amount at any time, providing that such payment shall not exceed in any one year one-fifth of principal.
7. Rate of interest: Six (6) per cent. annually, on April, July, Oct. or Nov.

Fifty foot Clay street lot, \$225, on \$5 monthly payments.

Good, well built three room house with large lot on Wagoner Avenue at \$300.

Nearly new, well built, three room house with two forty foot lots on Terrell street near Eighth, at \$350. A bargain.

Four 80 foot front lots, fronting on Lang park, low prices and easy payments.

60-foot front Broadway lot, North Side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Easy payments.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

No. 520 N. Sixth St. nine room house, modern conveniences, large and well shaded yard. Price, \$4,000 on easy payments.

Six vacant lots, street graveled, at and near corner Eighth and Terrell, and three room house and 40 foot lot, for \$850, a bargain. Or the vacant lots at \$500, and house with two lots at \$350.

Twenty-eight and a half acres just outside city, very thing for dairyman, price \$1,500.

No. 1101 North Tenth street, house, four rooms, hall and porches, price \$1,000, mostly on monthly payments.

Three brick four room cottages with 430 feet of ground fronting south on Clay street between Eleventh and Twelfth street. Will sell whole or any portion wanted. See me for price and terms on part you want.

As nice, well-built modern eight room house as can be found in the city. See me for details and get a No. 1 home. Price on easy payments, \$3,000.

508 and 510 South Fourth street, five and six room cottages, prices \$1,300 and \$1,500.

MECHANISBURG LOTS.

200 lots just platted out in Mechanisburg, convenient to mills and factories. Nice ground, plenty shade trees. Will sell on easy payments by single lot or whole block. Come and examine plat and get first choice.

428 South Tenth street five rooms, hall and porches, rents at \$16 month. Price \$1100.

Five room cottage, hall, porches, bath, hot and cold water, nice house; Monroe between Eleventh and Twelfth. Price 1750.

Three room house on good lot on Jones street, price \$650, mostly on monthly payments. Chance for colored man to get good home.

FOR SALE.

234 North Eighth street, 50 foot lot, four room cottage in very best residence section of city. Price on easy payments, \$1,800.

No. 1214 Trimble street, three room house, lot 5x165 feet to alley, price \$925 on easy payments.

No. 321 South Seventh street 5

room house joining Dr. Reddick; nice home, central, easy payments. Price \$1,650.

About 75 lots in Fountain park, ranging in price from \$125 to \$1,000, and on any terms wanted from all cash to \$10 cash and balance in \$5 monthly payments. This is a chance for any man to get a lot for a home in what will in future be one of very best residential locations of city, and where will be fine outcome in values from the prices I am now offering on these low priced lots.

Good four room house with large lot at \$625, on easy payments. Ask for particulars if you want to secure low priced homes.

W. M. JANES.

516 Broadway. Paducah, Ky.

FOR COAL

Telephone
THE OVERSTREET COAL CO.,

Successors to
THE CHESTERFIELD COAL CO.

Sturgis and Tradewater Coal unequalled for steam and domestic use.

Telephone Nos. 171 and 203.

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is a

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the best for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON,
THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Leaves via B. and O. S. W., December 9th, passing through many old battle fields, historic Harper's Ferry, along the beautiful Potomac and over the Alleghenies by daylight. For rates, descriptive pamphlets or other information, call on ticket agent or address C. M. Taylor, Traveling Passenger Agent, Vincennes, Ind.
O. P. McCarty, Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

BEN HUB, ST. LOUIS.

November 18 to December 9. For parties of ten or more desiring to witness this performance, the Illinois Central Railroad company will issue round trip party tickets at one and one third fare, good returning for three days from date of sale. Remittances for seat reservations can be made to Mr. P. Short, Manager, Olympic theater at the following rates: Down stairs, \$2; first seven rows balcony, \$1.50; remainder of balcony, \$1; gallery, 50 cents.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and in well. Pore, in the shape of violent phlegm or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, No Grog, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: KEELING BROS. CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

WE HAVE OPENED OUR NEW RESTAURANT

at our old stand, the Greek Candy Kitchen, and are now prepared to serve our customers with the best in the market.

OYSTERS IN ANY STYLE.

Lunch at All Hours.
Fruits and Candies.

S. W. Clark, Jim Vlahopoulos,
211 BROADWAY.

THE RIVER NEWS.

(By W. F. LAMMIE, REPORTER.)

Observations taken at 7 a. m. River 2.6 on the gauge, no change in last 24 hours. Wind, northeast, a light breeze. Weather cloudy and cooler. Rainfall in last 24 hours, 0.06 inches. Temperature 55. Pell, Observer.

The New South has been thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished, and it is said she looks now like a "yearling."

The towboat Vernie Mac, and the big Memphis sand digger, with its immense syphon pump were along side the sunken steamer John K. Speed, yesterday working a big force of men in the endeavor of raising the sunken boat which it is thought to be rather doubtful.

The weather of yesterday was one of the most disagreeable days that has visited this section for many months and today is a repeater.

Business down on the wharf still continues light, but better days for river men is close at hand.

The Bob Dudley is the mail and express packet. She left here today for Evansville with fair business.

Wild geese and ducks are plentiful between here and Cairo on the river.

The J. B. Richardson departed for Cairo at 8:30 this morning with fair business.

The Charleston, Captain J. A. Crouch in command, departs for Tennessee river at 5 o'clock this afternoon and his boat is getting a good trip for Clifton and way points.

The Sunshine leaves Cincinnati tomorrow at 5 p. m. for Memphis and the New South leaves Cincinnati next Sunday for New Orleans. These two fine steamers have been laid up for months at Cincinnati and their appearance here on their route to their respective destinations will be a pleasing sight to the river fraternity.

The Clyde arrived from Tennessee river with a very good trip and departs on return trip tomorrow at 5 p. m.

Dan Cunningham, the well known furnace builder, is now engaged in building the furnace on the Maude Kilgore.

The new gasoline boat Ben R, on her trial trip last Friday at Evansville made 14 miles an hour up steam.

There is nearly 17 feet of water at at Cincinnati and rising slowly.

Look out for the Ryman line in a few days. The H. W. Butterff will load here for Nashville.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY
WILL ASK IT—CHARTER
CHANGED.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 3.—The St. Bernard Coal company of Earlington is now a thing of the past. The Delaware charter for the new company has arrived. The company was reorganized today and is now known as the St. Bernard Mining company of Dover, Del.

The St. Bernard company surrendered its Kentucky charter last week, giving as the reason for so doing that they could get little or no protection from the state of Kentucky and that in becoming a foreign corporation they would be enabled to ask federal interference.

A CHANGE OF TEACHERS.

Miss Fannie Grigsby, who has been acting as substitute in the grade of Miss Harriet Wilson, of the Washington building, was this morning placed in charge of Miss Emma Morgan's room at the Franklin building, Miss Morgan not being able to attend to her duties yet. Prof. Hatfield, the superintendent, has been teaching Miss Morgan's grade, and will today resume his regular duties.

RAILROADER HURT.

F. A. Ollerman, an engine wiper in the local I. C. round house, fell down at the turn table last night and badly sprained a knee. He was carried to the I. C. hospital for treatment, and this morning is much improved. The accident will lay him off from duty for some time.

ORCHESTRA RE-ENGAGED.

Last night at a meeting of the Session of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church it was decided to re-engage the orchestra for another month, and possibly for a greater length of time. The orchestra has proven a great success at the church.

See Janes' column for farm loan terms.



City Boarder—Tell me, did you ever buy a gold brick, Uncle Josh? Uncle Goshaw of Hay Corners (disgustedly)—Now, but I hey bought lots of bricks I thought was gold.—Brooklyn Eagle.



More to Come.
Jimmy—Huh! Is dat all yer caught? Montmorency—Oh, but I'm going back, you know. I only came home to get some one to take this off my hook for me.—New York Journal.



Guard—Now, then, no smoking there, my lad.
Boy—I ain't smoking.
Guard—You have a cigar in your mouth.
Boy—And I have my boots on, but I ain't walking.



An Aristocrat.
"Stuck up? I should say she was! Why, she wipes her shoes on de doormat every time she goes in de house."—New York Journal.



Doctor—Well, is your wife getting any stronger?
Mr. Henpeck—Is she? Just look at my head!—New York Journal.

EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH AND CAIRO PACKET LINE.

Owned and Operated by the Tennessee and Ohio River Transportation Co. (Incorporated.)



Evansville and Paducah packets—Daily (except Sunday.)

Strs. Joe Fowler and John S. Hopkins.

Leave Paducah at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Paducah and Cairo Packet Line—Daily (except Sunday.)



STR. DICK FOWLER.
Leaves Paducah at 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or of Given Fowler, city passenger agent, corner First and Broadway, or to S. A. Fowler, general freight agent, at Fowler, Crumbaugh & Co's boat store.

J. H. FOWLER, Supt.

:: Steamer :: CHARLESTON,



Regular Paducah and Clifton Tennessee river packet, leaving Paducah every Tuesday, 5:00 p. m. Clifton every Friday, 5:00 p. m.

The Charleston is a staunch and strong carrier, having capacity for 300 tons of freight and good cabin accommodations. For freight or passage apply on board.

J. A. CROUCH, Master.
JOHN CROUCH, Clerk

ST. LOUIS AND TENNESSEE RIVER PACKET COMPANY.

FOR TENNESSEE RIVER



STEAMER CLYDE
Leaves Paducah for Tennessee River every Wednesday at 4 p. m.

JAS. TILL, Master.

EUGENE ROBINSON, Clerk.

This company is not responsible for invoice charges unless collected by the clerk of the boat.

DR. H. T. HESSIG,

Office and Residence 8th and Jackson St.
TELEPHONE 270.

DR. J. D. SMITH'S

Regular hours for office practice, 7 to 9 a. m. 10 to 12 p. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.

When practicable call early in, rather than at the close of these hours.

Office on Ninth, between Broadway and Jefferson.

Residence corner Ninth and Jefferson. Telephone 143.

Dr. Will Whayne

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office Cor. 4th and Broadway

In Brook Hill Building.

A. L. LASSITER,

Architect and Superintendent.

Room 8, Yeiser Building.

Office Phone 215.

Residence Phone 549-4.

PADUCAH, KY.]

WM. G. DODD,

Teacher of Piano, Voice and Theory. Training of the Voice and Art of Singing a specialty. Call at First Christian Church.

The Best Laundry in the City is the

CHINESE LAUNDRY

We guarantee the best satisfaction and promptest service. Give us a trial.

SAM HOP SING & CO.

No. 102 BROADWAY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

July 29, 1901.

SOUTH BOUND—121			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Cincinnati.....	6:00pm	8:15am	7:00am
Louisville.....	7:00am	8:35am	8:15am
Jenningsboro.....	8:35am	9:00pm	9:00pm
Horse Branch 10:45 am	10:45 am	10:45 am	10:45 am
Central City.....	11:00am	11:00am	11:00am
Nortonville.....	12:30pm	12:30pm	12:30pm
Evansville.....	1:30pm	1:30pm	1:30pm
Hopkinsville.....	11:30am	11:30am	11:30am
Princeton.....	1:55pm	1:55pm	1:55pm
Paducah.....	3:35pm	3:35pm	3:35pm
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Paducah.....	3:40pm	3:40pm	3:40pm
Fulton.....	5:20pm	4:45am	7:10pm
Paducah June.....	5:20pm	5:20pm	5:20pm
Cairo.....	9:25pm	11:35pm	9:25pm
Rives.....	5:00am	5:00am	5:00am
Jackson.....	6:45am	6:45am	6:45am
Memphis.....	8:25am	8:25am	8:25am
New Orleans.....	7:15pm	7:15pm	7:15pm

NORTH BOUND—122			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
New Orleans.....	7:35pm	9:40am	9:40am
Memphis.....	9:00am	8:35pm	8:35pm
Jackson.....	8:50am	10:07pm	10:07pm
Rives.....	9:30am	11:41pm	11:41pm
Cairo.....	1:00am	8:10pm	4:17am
Fulton.....	6:00am	8:10pm	4:17am
Paducah.....	7:40am	11:30am	12:00am
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Paducah.....	7:50am	11:35am	11:35am
Princeton.....	9:25am	12:43pm	2:44am
Hopkinsville.....	9:25pm	8:10pm	9:30am
Evansville.....	6:15pm	10:10am	10:10am
Nortonville.....	10:40am	1:30pm	3:35am
Central City.....	11:30am	2:30pm	4:35am
Horse Branch.....	12:55pm	2:55pm	4:50am
Evansboro.....	4:50pm	4:50pm	4:50pm
Louisville.....	4:55pm	4:55pm	4:55pm
Cincinnati.....	6:15pm	11:35am	11:35am

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Paducah, Kentucky.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$125,000

W. F. FAXTON, Pres. R. RUDY, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Jas. A. Rudy E. F. Gibson Geo. O. Hart
H. Farley F. Kamler G. C. Wallace
F. M. Fisher W. F. Faxton R. Rudy

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.
Open Saturday Nights.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$314,200

AMERICAN - GERMAN

NATIONAL BANK,

Paducah, - - Kentucky.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Offices on second and third floors to let.

Geo. C. Thompson, Pres.
Ed. L. Atkins, Cashier.

THOS. E. MOSS

Attorney
at Law

Stenographer, Notary Public and Examiner in Office.

DR. J. E. WOELFLE,

Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m.,
2 to 4 p. m.,
7 to 8 p. m.

Office, 10th and Clay. Res. 930 Trimble
Phone 781. Phone 751.

DR. W. V. OWEN.

DENTIST,

525 Broadway (Murrell building), next
Y. M. C. A.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Sunday 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

B. B. GRIFFITH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Residence 415 South Ninth street, telephone
40. Office Murrell building, 525 Broadway,
telephone 88. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3
to 5 p. m.

PERFECT PLUMBING PER- FECTS THE HOUSE

and experienced real estate men know
that it is easiest to sell a house with
up-to-date plumbing. We make a spe-
cialty of the best sanitary work and
modern plumbing in all branches.

We are always ready to give you an
estimate and to guarantee first class
work.

ED D. HANNAN'S

123 S. 4TH OR 325 COURT ST

THE MESSAGE

What the President Says on Important Subjects.

TRUSTS AND RECIPROCITY

How He Would Deal With These Problems.

He Declares Publicity Is at Present the Only Sure Remedy Against Evils of Combinations—While Opposing Any General Tariff Change. He Upholds the Principle of Reciprocity—Advocates Reduction of Duty on Cuban Imports Into This Country—Importance of Building the Isthmian Canal and the Pacific Cable Urged—The Philippines and Other Insular Questions.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president in his annual message to congress says:

The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

Anarchy and Anarchists. The president continues with a eulogy of Mr. McKinley, then turns to the subject of anarchy, denouncing its doctrines and preachers. He says:

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

A Subject For Federal Courts.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade.

The president next considers business conditions, which he finds highly satisfactory. He continues:

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

Trade Combinations.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has assumed much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in

legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The president adds that there are many reasons for caution in dealing with corporations. He says:

The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole and in the long run, we shall go up or down together.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

How to Correct the Evils.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity the First Essential.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, always doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and, as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

Amend Constitution if Necessary.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foresee the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for.

I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided

in the bill introduced at the last session of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Labor.

The president declares that he regards it necessary to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law. In regard to labor he says that the government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and that all night work should be forbidden for women and children as well as excessive overtime. He continues:

Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wageworkers when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

He asserts that the immigration laws are unsatisfactory and that a law should be enacted to keep out not only anarchists, but persons of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation and those who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The Tariff and Reciprocity. The president declares that nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. He adds:

Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Need For Wider Markets.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

The Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships

work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competitor countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals. Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

Financial.

The passage of the act establishing gold as the standard money has, it is declared, been shown to be timely and judicious. The president adds:

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce. Economy in expenditures is urged. Amendment of the interstate commerce act is advised to insure the cardinal provisions of that act. The work carried on by the department of agriculture is next considered and praised highly. The president then turns to forest preservation and irrigation of arid lands, saying that both are highly necessary. He would put all the work in connection with the forest reserves in charge of the bureau of forestry.

Irrigation.

The president continues by tracing the connection between the forest reserves and the water supply. He says:

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights.

The declaration is made that in the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. The president says that the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing wrong.

Insular Problems.

Insular questions are negotiated. In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American line. Porto Rico is declared to be forever an American island. The attention of congress is called to the need of legislation concerning the island's public lands. In Cuba it is stated that much progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing, and it is declared that independence will be an accomplished fact. The president adds:

Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in

the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropical peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self government after the fashion of the really free nations.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

Troubles Ahead Yet.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurgents stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars.

The president declares that the time has come for additional legislation for the Philippines. He says:

It is necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed, so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

The Cable and the Canal.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be the last degree important for us to immediately begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guarantee or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guarantee of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state

against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power. Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guarantee of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors.

The Navy.

The president devotes considerable space to the navy, the upbuilding of which, he says, should be steadily continued. The navy offers us, it is declared, the only means of insisting on the Monroe doctrine, and a strong navy is the best guarantee against war. He recommends that provision be made not only for more ships, but for more men. Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided, as well as an increase in officers. After indorsing the naval militia forces the president says:

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war.

The Army.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

A general staff should be created. Promotions should be made solely with regard to the good of the service. Congress ought to provide, the president adds, for field exercises. He continues:

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance.

The Merit System.

The president indorses the merit system of making appointments and says: I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. The importance of improving the consular service by the passage of new laws is emphasized.

The president then turns to the Indian question. He says:

We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites. In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial.

Cordial support from congress and people is asked for the St. Louis exposition. The Charleston exposition is commended to the good will of the people. The work of the Pan-American exposition is praised.

It is recommended that the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau.

The Postal Service.

A tribute is paid to the postal service, and the extension of free rural delivery is commended. The postoffice department should be sustained, the president says, in its efforts to remove the abuses in connection with second class mail matter.

Much attention is paid to the situation in China, and the progress toward the establishment of peace there is recapitulated. Stress is laid on the importance of our continuing to advocate moderation in the dealings with China. The president concludes his message as follows:

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received at the time of the president's death assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

TIPS: ME.

The price for advertisements in this column is 5c a line. Cash must accompany the order for all ads. There will be no variance from this rule for anyone.

If you have a house to rent or exchange or anything to sell try an ad in The Sun, using Tips. For quick returns it can't be beaten.

If you are in need of anything in the fancy stationery line call to see our line just in. It is the prettiest, by far, in the city. Our prices can't be beaten.

Lost, on Jones street, between Sixth and Eighth, a ladies' gold watch, with the name Anna Lee engraved thereon. Finder rewarded if same is returned to The Sun office.

LOCAL LINES.

Cost you 8 cents per line.

—For Dr. Pendley, 'phone 416.
For Hickory stove wood, 'phone 442.
—Joe Wheeler cigars, Ring 305. If Oysters in all styles at Whitehead's.
For Hickory stove wood, 'phone 442.
—H. H. Loving for insurance of all sorts.

—'Phone 305 for Elks Dream cigar. If

Whitehead, 201 Broadway, serves oysters in all styles.

—Winstead's Laxative Phosphate for sale at all druggists.

LOST—One small solid gold locket. Finder will please return to Sun office.

—New books at R. D. Clements & Co.'s: "D'vi and I" "Puppet Crown," "The Girl at the Half-Way House," "In Search of Mademoiselle" "The Love Letters of a Liar," "Eternal City" and "The Right of Way." If

—Wanted—Man to sell Grand Union Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, etc. Small bond required. Address Grand Union Tea Co., Evansville, Ind. 1

—The sale of seats for the O'Neill production of Monte Cristo tonight indicates one of the very best audiences of the season. This is as it should be. Mr. O'Neill is one of the best actors in the country and his production ranks with any enterprise on the stage today.

—Mrs. Oscar Rouliff, whose husband is in jail awaiting indictment on a charge of complicity in the theft of a pocketbook containing \$25 belonging to Mr. Wes Troutman, with her three children, arrived last evening in a stranded condition.

—Miss Effie Rhinehart, a trained nurse from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, arrived here yesterday afternoon to connect with the local branch, and is now nursing Mrs. Wheeler Campbell.

—The ladies having contributions for the First Christian church bazaar are requested to deliver them at the old Calissi stand tomorrow afternoon.

—There will be a called meeting of the Home Mission society of the Broadway Methodist church Wednesday evening, after prayer meeting, at the church.

—Ingleide Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., will hold a special meeting tonight for the purpose of conferring degrees and also for the special purpose of nominating officers for the coming year. All members are requested to attend.

—Ex-Mayor Lang this morning moved out of his office at the city hall and turned it over to Mayor Yeiser.

—One of the prominent theatrical productions to be given at The Kentucky this season is David Belasco's famous farce comedy "Naughty Anthony," which comes here for next Thursday evening. Theatregoers who love a good hearty laugh will find ample opportunities to indulge their risibilities in the performance of this comedy. "Naughty Anthony" comes with the stamp of New York success, its production and long run at the Herald Square theatre in that city having given it a prestige second to no comedy ever brought out in the metropolis. The part of Cora, the female drummer, will be played by pretty Marie Doro, Anna Held's only rival, whose singing of popular songs has made her famous. Her singing and dancing was the delight of New York theatergoers. All the new songs and many new dances are introduced in "Naughty Anthony." Seats go on sale tomorrow.

About People And Social Notes.

Dr. Marmaduke Dillon, of the I. O. hospital, has returned to the city after a brief business visit to St. Louis.

Col. S. N. Leonard, of Eddyville, returned home this morning after a brief visit to the city.

Mr. John Stevens, of Princeton, who has been visiting in the city for the past several days, went to Eddyville on business this morning.

Mr. T. Dreyfus and wife, of Cairo, arrived on a visit last evening.

Dr. T. S. Burch came up from Cairo this morning en route to Brandenburg, Ky.

Mr. Ford Massie, of Dawson, was in the city today.

Mr. Joseph Gardner, of Liverpool, is at the Palmer. He is connected with the company that formerly owned the dogwood factory here.

Mr. George J. Lavery, the well known traveling salesman of St. Louis, is in the city.

Mr. John Wallace, Jr., is out again, after an illness of several days.

Mr. Jim Overstreet has returned to the city to reside, after an absence from the city of several months.

Mr. Chas. Knox of Chicago is in the city on business.

Mr. R. L. Danlap of Paris, Tenn., is in the city on business.

Mrs. David Johnson of Clinton, Ky., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kirk Barry, of Sixth and Court streets.

Mrs. Frank Boyd will leave this afternoon for Goldsboro in company with her father, Mr. Theodore Steyer, whom she will visit for a few days.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. W. G. Whitefield and Miss Kathleen Whitefield are receiving this afternoon from three to five o'clock. It is quite a charming social function.

The Delphi club held a pleasant meeting with Mrs. Louis M. Rieko this morning. The "Thirty Years' War," its consequences, and some contemporary events were most interestingly discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lee Gregory of 320 North Ninth street have issued invitations to the celebration of their crystal wedding on Wednesday evening, December 25th, from nine until twelve o'clock.

The Civic Federation of Clubs will meet at the Palmer House tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

—Mr. Joseph Petter, the jeweler, lost twenty dollars today. He had the money, two ten dollar bills, safely pinned in his vest pocket, and when he went to make change discovered that the money was gone. He thinks that the money dropped out of the pocket.

NEW SCHOOL BOARD OFFICERS.

The school board will meet tonight for the purpose of organizing and electing officers. It is tipped that Mr. Chas. Leake will be elected president and Prof. Hatfield secretary. Dr. Reddick has been the president and Mr. C. C. Rose the secretary.

AT THE KENTUCKY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

King Charles II—Harry Woodruff, James, Duke of York—Addison Pitt, Duke of Buckingham—George Soule Spencer.

Earl of Rochester—Benjamin Hapgood Burt.

Jack (Charles) Hart, Actor-Manager of the King's Theatre—John Malone String, an old fiddler, formerly of the King's Theatre Orchestra—William Herbert.

Dick, call boy at the King's Theatre—Theodore Thompson.

Swallow, His Majesty's Constable—Geoffrey Stein.

Buzzard—C. C. Quinby.

Landlord of the Blue Boar Inn—Edward Page.

Officer—James Harrington.

Page—Clara Lima.

Lady Hamilton—Nellie Hancock.

Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth—Adele Block.

Moll, an orange girl—Lottie Alter.

Nell Gwynn, actress at the King's Theatre—Miss Crossman.

Huntsmen, Soldiers, Maskers, etc.

Miss Henrietta Crossman became immediately popular upon her first appearance in Paducah last night in "Mistress Nell" at The Kentucky. The audience was large, and composed mostly of people who fully appreciated the excellence of the bright and sparkling play and the cleverness of the attractive young woman who appeared in the title role.

Miss Crossman is pretty, intelligent, graceful, dainty, natural and at all times interesting. In "Mistress Nell" she is an actress at the King's Theatre, the king's favorite, and loved by many. The time was during the reign of Charles II, and the period enables the costuming to be both beautiful and elaborate.

Mr. Harry Woodruff as King Charles, George Spencer as Duke of Buckingham, William Herbert as "Strings," an old fiddler, Edward Page as the Landlord of Blue Boar Inn, and John Malone as Jack Hart, actor-manager of the King's Theatre, and Miss Adele Block as Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, were strong in their support. While Miss Crossman was necessarily and deservedly the favorite, her company is of unusual excellence, and by its faultless support contributed no little to the enjoyment and success of the performance.

The audience evidenced its delight several times by repeated curtain calls. Whenever Miss Crossman comes to Paducah hereafter she will have a crowded house. She seldom plays cities the size of Paducah, and went from here to Louisville. "Mistress Nell" is a play that hasn't a dull line in it. It is effervescent, buoyant, lively, and chuck full of bright dialogue, without a moment's ennui, and, in short, a production that all should see.

It was Mr. Woodruff's first appearance as leading man with the company. He is one of the highest salaried leading men on the American stage.

Try Dr. Jennelle's tooth powder. It is warranted to be the best offered to the public.

HARMELING

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The largest stock in the city, of exclusive styles of woollens for

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We want to see the man who hasn't been suited by his tailor; in fact, we want to see every man who appreciates good clothing, made and fitted right.

The winter novelties are here—the best of the factories' output. We guarantee excellence.



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We do Cleaning and Repairing at moderate prices.

THE BURLINGTON'S NEW FAST DENVER TRAIN

Its "Nebraska-Colorado Express" now leaves St. Louis 2:15 p. m., arrives Denver 3:15 p. m. next day—three hours quicker.

Travelers arriving St. Louis in the morning have a half day for business or visiting in the World's Fair City; at 3:15 p. m. next day they are in Denver with afternoon in that city, before leaving for the coast via Scenic Colorado. No other through train to Denver offers such a remarkably convenient schedule.

The Burlington's other Denver train leaves St. Louis 9 p. m.

Personally conducted California excursions from St. Louis every Wednesday night in through tourist sleepers via Scenic Colorado.

TO THE NORTHWEST.

"The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express" is the great daily through train St. Louis and Kansas City to Montana, Washington, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland.

TO THE WEST.

The Burlington runs the best equipped trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver.

Write us of your proposed trip and let us advise you of the least cost, send you printed matter free, etc.

F. M. Ryan, T. P. A., 604 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.; Howard Elliott, General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.



Foley's Honey and Tar heals lungs and stops the cough.

Now We're All For Yeiser.

'RAH' FOR OUR NEXT MAYOR!

The victors and the vanquished may rejoice together at

DORIAN'S CUT PRICE SALE!

On Cold Wave Woollens. Everybody Invited.

SIX REAL BARGAIN DAYS EVERY WEEK.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Dress skirts, walking skirts and rainy day skirts from \$1.50 to \$7.50. Jackets, Cloaks and Capes \$3.00 to \$15.00; the very latest.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS

Our blankets are as handsome as they are warm. We have all sorts of blankets from 75c to \$5.00. The Old Virginia Blankets, plain and fancy, are as warm as southern summer sunshine. Comforts 75c up to \$3.00.

FURNISHING GOODS.

For men, women and children are strong lines with us. Under suits, all sorts from 50c up. We show the latest novelties in ladies' hose, and our socks are all "sockdollagers". We sell the Warner Corsets, you know there are none superior. Ladies' wrappers 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Kid gloves \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50; all guaranteed.

Fine Irish and German Linens a specialty

Gentlemen and friends, when you need shirts, underwear and gloves, remember

JOHN J. DORIAN, Paducah, Ky.

314 Broadway. Opposite Noah's Ark.

The Old Reliable St. Bernard Coal Co.

Will sell you the best Kentucky Coal at

LUMP 11c Per Bushel
NUT 10c Per Bushel.

All sizes of Anthracite at

\$8.50 Per Ton.

We also handle Virginia Smithing and Coke. Our coal has stood the test and is undoubtedly the best and most economical for DOMESTIC, STEAM and RIVER USE.

We fork our coal, so you get no dirt or slack and give you 76 pounds for a bushel, and 2000 pounds for a ton.

Telephone 8 or 75 and your order will be appreciated.

J. T. BISHOP, Mgr.

427 BROADWAY.

LAGOMARSINO PHONE 332

Keeps the Best Whiskey in the city for family use. Goods direct from bonded warehouse.

Four Prominent Men Testify

The men who achieve the great successes are those who guard carefully their health.

WHAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SAYS.

Mr. Rankin was Grand Master of the Illinois Odd Fellows in 1907.

Hon. Geo. C. Rankin of Monmouth, Illinois, is Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives and in this position directs the expenditure of five or six million dollars.

Mr. Rankin is one of the prominent men of Illinois. He was Grand Master of the Illinois Odd Fellows in 1907, is also prominent in the Masonic Fraternity in Monmouth, Illinois. He is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He was City Clerk of Monmouth two terms, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren County eleven years, postmaster at Monmouth under President Harrison, and is editor and owner of the Monmouth "Atlas-Republican." He is also president of the Illinois Farmer's Life Insurance Association and one of the directors of the I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home of Illinois. For four years he was Assistant Adjutant General of the Illinois National Guard and for 22 years has been secretary of the Warren County Fair Association. Mr. Rankin was a member of the National Editorial Association for four years and has been a member of the Illinois Legislature for two terms. Under date of March 26, 1901, he writes as follows:



A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Representative Charles W. Kopf, Chicago, Fifteenth District.

Col. Chas. W. Kopf, a prominent member of the Illinois legislature, is one of the prominent young law-politicians of Chicago. He was born in that city in 1870 and lives with his family at 505 Ashland Boulevard. Three years ago he was appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor John R. Tanner, and during his service was prominent in the affairs of the Illinois National Guard.



For two years Col. Kopf has been a member of the board of West Park Commissioners of Chicago, in charge of the great West Side parks of that city, including Garfield, Douglas, Humboldt and the smaller parks in the great system which has made Chicago world famous. Last year Col. Kopf was elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives by the people of his district, by one of the largest majorities ever given a Republican candidate in the district. He has played an important part in the proceedings of the General Assembly. Col. Kopf is a Conventual and Shriner Mason and a bright, capable lawyer, who has won success and fame for himself at the Chicago bar.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 20, 1901.

PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY, Monticello, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to state that I have found your Syrup Pepsin one of the best remedies that any person can have in his household. I have used it as a general tonic and as an aid to the digestive organs and found it everything you claim for it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin deserves a high place in the medical history of the 20th century and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

Respectfully, CHARLES W. KOPF.

Representative 15th Senatorial District, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES H. FARRELL, A PROMINENT CHICAGO MAN.

And the Oldest Member of the Illinois House of Representatives Makes a Recommendation.

James H. Farrell of Chicago, Ill., is one of the best known figures in the Democratic politics of that city. For years he has been Marshall of the famous Cook County Democracy Marching Club, which has participated in Democratic campaigns in half the states of the union, and which went to New York especially to assist in the election of Mayor Van Wyck. Capt. Farrell is the oldest member of the Illinois House of Representatives in the beginning of his career and is one of the best known figures in Illinois politics.

Point of service, having been a member continuously since 1887. His constituents have elected him eight times. He has been a leader in that body from the beginning of his career and is one of the best known figures in Illinois politics.

Capt. Farrell is 52 years of age and one of the best preserved men for his years in the Illinois Legislature. Despite his arduous and constant duties in that body, Mr. Farrell is engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. Under date of March 14, 1901, he writes as follows:

Springfield, Ill.

PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY, Monticello, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Syrup Pepsin and find it a most excellent and successful remedy for Dyspepsia, Bloating and Sick Headache. It is most effective and pleasing in all cases of this nature, and it is with pleasure I recommend it to others.

Respectfully yours, JAMES H. FARRELL.

Follow a good example. Heed the words of successful men. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and Herb Laxative Compound taken as directed will positively cure Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Diseases of the Liver. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin keeps the stomach in a healthy, active condition, and you should discard strong cathartics, expensive aperient waters, and take it as directed the year around. Your druggist can supply you. We will be glad to send a sample bottle and valuable book on stomach troubles free for the asking.

PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY, - - Monticello, Ill.

THE COUNCIL'S FIRST MEETING

Continued from First Page.

ing of a more commodious and strictly up-to-date city hospital, containing in addition to the charity wards, a private ward or room for pay patients. I am advised by the medical profession that they will take charge of the hospital by turns, free of charge, to be governed by directory, ordinances passed by your honorable body. The present hospital was built when the city had a population of six or seven thousand, and is wholly inadequate for our present needs. All hospitals should be sanitary institutions; that our present one is not, is a deeply deplored fact I believe. If you are going to furnish charity furnish good charity. I also recommend the improvement of the market house, or better still, the building of a new one. I would advise the opening of every street to the city limits unless the expense in certain localities would be too great. Streets through railroad machine shops and like interests, should not be opened. I endorse the recommendation of the board of health that the city take the necessary steps to have the water company furnish filtered water. No doubt, it will be charged that this is an attack on the water company, but the strongest friends and even stockholders of said company, cannot deny that the water is often so muddy that it is unpalatable and objectionable. I am credibly informed this trouble can be remedied, and if so, it should be done. The people expect it at your hands, and look to you for a redress of this grievance.

I would recommend an increase in the police force. I am informed that in the business center, comprising an area of 36 squares, there are only two night men, and the outside beats are even larger. Under such conditions, the city cannot have proper protection.

I expect to instruct the police to enforce the laws on all alike. While some laws are objectionable to many of the people, and some may not meet my approval, all laws should be enforced until repealed.

I would recommend that your honorable body increase the salary of the police force to that paid by other cities of this size, and by ordinance require the witness fees paid into the city treasury, instead of going to the members of the police force as heretofore.

I would also recommend to your honorable body to aid the Commercial club in all its undertakings for the city's interest as I regard it as a most powerful auxiliary in promoting the growth and prosperity of the city.

The positions of council clerk and civil engineer I hardly think pay sufficient. These matters I would recommend be looked into, and that you require your elective officers to come up to the full requirement of the charter and ordinances.

I have been informed by my honored predecessor, that on account of unlooked for expenses of smallpox, etc., the finances at your command will have to be handled carefully to make them sufficient to the end of the fiscal year. He has made a statement of the financial condition of the city, which I refer to your careful consideration.

It will be impossible to please every one; criticisms we may expect yet each of us can have a record of faithful and fearless performance of duty.

Let Paducah's advancement be the keynote to every official act, and let mayor and council be as a unit in promoting her prosperity. May the incoming administration faithfully and acceptably discharge the duties incumbent on them; may Paducah continue to prosper as she has under the faithful and able administration just closed; and, to accomplish this end I ask the support of every citizen of Paducah. Respectfully,

D. A. YEISER.

A report was read from Captain Henry Bailey, of the night police, showing the large amount of territory patrolled by the police of Paducah, and recommending an increase. The report also showed the number of arrests during the year, and other interesting matters. It was received and the recommendation referred to the ordinance committee, of which Councilman Reed is chairman temporarily.

Councilman Hummel wanted the committee to take up at once the needed proceedings towards getting Paducah into the second class but this matter was not acted on, as it

has been left in the hands of the city attorney.

The election of city officers resulted as follows:

City clerk—W. H. Patterson and Harry Fisher nominated. Patterson was elected by the following vote: Patterson—Councilmen Brooks, Fowler, Hummel, Niehaus, Potter, Taylor and Woolfolk. For Fisher—Councilmen Johnson, Hannan, Reed, Jackson and Gilson.

W. M. Worten was elected city attorney by the following vote: Worten—Councilmen Brooks, Fowler, Gilson, Jackson, Niehaus, Potter and Taylor. For W. A. Berry—Councilmen Woolfolk, Hummel, Johnson, Hannan and Reed.

City Treasurer C. E. Richardson and City Printer J. C. Utterback having no opposition, were re-elected unanimously.

Messrs. Gus Rogers, Stewart Dick, Frank Digel and James Hughes were nominated for city assessor, and the vote was: First ballot for Dick—Councilmen Brooks, Fowler, Gilson, Hannan, Johnson and Taylor. For Digel—Councilmen Hummel, Niehaus and Potter. For Gus Rogers—Councilmen Jackson, Reed and Woolfolk. The next ballot councilman Gilson changed from Dick to Rogers and councilman Taylor from Dick to Digel. This made it stand Dick 4, Digel 4, Rogers 4. The next ballot Dick polled Brooks, Gilson, Fowler, Hannan and Johnson; Digel polled Hummel, Niehaus, Potter and Taylor; Rogers polled Jackson, Reed and Woolfolk. Rogers receiving only three votes and being himself most man after the second ballot, was dropped according to decisions earlier in the evening, when it was voted to drop the last man. The next ballot resulted in Dick receiving the majority by the following vote: (Dick—Brooks, Fowler, Gilson, Hannan, Jackson, Johnson, Reed and Woolfolk. Digel—Hummel, Niehaus, Potter and Taylor.

For steward of the city hospital, Hugh Craft was nominated by Councilman Johnson; James McKinney by Councilman Potter, and Mrs. Birchett by Councilman Hannan. The latter won on the first ballot with the following vote: Birchett—Councilmen Brooks, Gilson, Hannan, Hummel, Jackson, Reed, Taylor and Woolfolk. McKinney—Fowler, Niehaus, and Potter. Craft—Johnson.

For city physician, the following nomination were made: Dr. Horace Rivers, by Councilman Gilson; Dr. J. E. Coyle, by Councilman Hummel; Dr. Graves, by Councilman Woolfolk; and Dr. Lillard Sanders by Councilman Fowler. The first ballot stood: Rivers—Councilmen Gilson, Coyle—Hummel, Jackson, Niehaus, Potter and Reed. Graves—Woolfolk, Hannan, Taylor, and Johnson. Sanders—Brook and Fowler. Second ballot. Sanders—Brooks, and Fowler; Coyle—Gilson, Hummel, Jackson, Niehaus, Potter, Reed, Taylor, and Woolfolk. Graves—Hannan and Johnson. Dr. Coyle was elected.

For city weigher the following nominations were made: Thomas Baird, by Councilman Johnson; R. M. Miles, by Councilman Hummel; C. A. Pell, by Councilman Reed, and W. R. Peal by Councilman Gilson; First ballot: Baird—Councilmen Brooks, Fowler, Hannan, Jackson, Johnson, Niehaus, Potter, Reed, Taylor and Woolfolk. Miles—Councilman Hummel. Pell—none. Peal—Councilman Gilson.

Mr. S. A. Fowler had no opposition and was re-elected wharfmaster.

L. P. Rasor and George Gardner were nominated for sewer inspector and the former won by the following vote: Rasor—Brooks, Fowler, Jackson, Potter, Reed, Taylor, Niehaus, Woolfolk and Hummel. Gardner—Councilmen Johnson, Hannan and Gilson.

Chief Woods, of the fire department, had no opposition and was re-elected, Captain Augustus and Mr. Jake Elliott were nominated for assistant chief and the former won by the following vote: Augustus—Brooks, Fowler, Gilson, Hannan, Hummel, Jackson, Johnson, Reed and Woolfolk. Elliott—Potter, Niehaus and Taylor.

For driver of the patrol wagon, Councilman Fowler nominated Mr. Schumacher; Councilman Hannan nominated Ed Etter, Councilman Potter nominated John Austin, and Councilman Woolfolk nominated C. B. Lescher. First ballot: Schumacher—Fowler and Hummel. Etter—Gilson, Hannan, Johnson and Taylor. Lescher—Woolfolk. Second ballot: Schumacher—Fowler. Etter—Gilson, Hummel and Reed. Austin—Brooks, Hummel, Jackson, Johnson, Niehaus, Potter, Taylor and Woolfolk. Lescher—none. Austin was declared elected.

The election of city engineer was

deferred, an ordinance to be passed increasing the salary.

The election of a sexton of Oak Grove was overlooked.

Dr. J. D. Robertson was re-elected a member of the board of health, and Dr. John Bonds to succeed Mr. J. C. Piper on the board.

The Fidelity Deposit company, of Maryland, was accepted on the following bonds: Chief of Fire Department James Woods, Assistant Chief W. E. Augustus, City Printer James Utterback, City Clerk Patterson, Wharfmaster S. A. Fowler, City Physician Coyle and Patrol Wagon Driver Austin.

Councilman Reed suggested that some of the new members of the council be appointed to assist Councilmen Johnson and Hannan, of the library committee, and was assured that the matter would be given immediate attention.

Councilman Charles Reed was unanimously elected mayor pro tem.

Retiring City Attorney Lightfoot offered his services free of charge in preparing the necessary papers towards getting Paducah into the second class, and called attention to the importance of immediately getting together the petitions, records and other necessary documents for presentation to the legislature.

Mayor Yeiser having embodied some ideas relative to the government of the police department, suggested that they be referred to the ordinance committee which was done. He will not

make his police appointments until an ordinance is passed providing for the rules he desires.

The council then adjourned.

YESTERDAY AFTER-NOON'S MEETING.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday afternoon at the final meeting of the old council.

Final reports were received from various departments.

G. F. Gabriel's saloon license was transferred to Dick Sebree.

Petitions were received asking for an extension of water mains out Tennessee street.

Reports from the library committee were read. There were two reports, one councilman signing both, one report being in favor of referring and the other to accept Architect Davis' plans and employ him. The report accepting Architect Davis' plan was adopted.

The contract for grading and graveling Harris street from Eighth to Tenth was awarded to E. C. Terrell at 33 cents.

Mayor Lang stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had written him for the city to communicate with his treasurer, R. A. France, Holoken, N. J.

The mayor's annual report was read, and covered about 100 sheets of typewritten paper. The substance of it was published in The Sun several days ago.

The new councilmen were then sworn in, and the council adjourned.

THE CELEBRATED BEN HUR FLOUR

WHITE SPRING WHEAT

CAN BE HAD AT THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES:

N. F. Roberts,	F. Gallman & Sons,
Goodman & Bonner,	L. L. Levin,
Jacob Marks,	A. Denker, Jr.,
C. F. Schrader,	Rogers Bros.,
George Andrecht,	H. E. Dicke,
L. W. Boswell,	E. C. Petter,
D. W. Randolph Grocery Co.,	George Wolff,
Jake Biederman Grocery Co.,	Louis Clark,
Broadfoot Bros.,	Henry Kamleiter.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Long distance lines and telephones of this Company enable you to talk almost anywhere in Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. We can put you in quick and satisfactory communication with the people of this great section of the country. We solicit your patronage. Rates reasonable. Equipments and facilities unsurpassed.

JAMES E. CALDWELL, President & Gen'l Manager. LELAND HUME, Sec'y & Asst Gen'l Mgr. T. D. WEBB, Treasurer.

J. E. COULSON, ...Plumbing...

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

'Phone 133. 529 Broadway.

HENRY A. PETTER

Dealer in Two and 3-PLY BLACK DIAMOND ROOFING

Felt, Tar, Pitch, Asphalt, Roofing Paint, Building Paper and General Mill Supplies.

City Transfer Co.

FOR ANY HAULING OR MOVING.

OFFICE, 201 RIVER FRONT. C. L. VAN METER, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 449

1845 In THE MUTUAL BENEFIT 1901 LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEWARK, N. J.

After Two Years' Premiums Have Been Paid

Your Policy is:

1. Non-forfeitable,
2. Has Cash Value,
3. Loan Value,
4. Paid-up Insurance,
5. Extended Insurance that works automatically,
6. Will be re-instated within three years after lapse, if you are in good health,
7. No Restrictions.

8. Incontestable.

Dividends are payable at the beginning of the second and of each succeeding year.

They may be used:

1. To reduce Premiums, or
2. To Increase the Insurance, or
3. To Make Policy Payable as an Endowment during the Lifetime of Insured.

If the Policy Holder Fails to Pay Premiums in any year, whether from forgetfulness, illness, or from lack of money, the plan of a lifetime are not defeated, for his insurance does not cease. It protects him from the results of illness or forgetfulness, by its agreement to keep his insurance in force as long as the value of the policy will pay for.

(NOTE) Every member of the MUTUAL BENEFIT is SURE of fair and liberal treatment under ALL circumstances; and no matter what happens, he will get his money's worth in insurance, for it is all put down in black and white "in the policy."

K. W. Smith & Co. State Agents, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

T. M. NANCE, Special Agt., W. P. PAXTON, City Agt.

'Phone 110. 238 S. 3d St. PADUCAH, KY. 117 N. 3d St. 'Phone 10.

CALDWELL & SON.

Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

If you want Fire, Life or Accident Insurance, call to see us, or drop us a postal card and we will see you at your home or place of business. Have some special bargains in real estate on good terms.

'Phone 303. 110 S. Third St.

For Fine Job Printing THE SUN, Always.

:- CUT PRICES :-

ONE
LOT

"MANHATTAN"
SHIRTS

WHITE
SHIELD
BOSOM

That sold for \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2

REDUCED
TO

58c

To make room. Just a lot of odd
sizes and we want their room.

ANY LIGHT COLORED FLANGE HAT
Marked thus X on the ticket, goes for

:- \$1.99 :-

In this lot you will find Stetson's
\$4 and \$4.50 Hats, Young's \$3.50 and
Hawes' \$3.00 Hat. No old styles, but
we have only one or two sizes of a
kind and want their room. See them.



Value
and
Quality

We have a beautiful
Line of

MOUNTED AND LOOSE DIAMONDS

Nothing Nicer for an Elegant Christmas Gift.

F. W. NAGEL
THIRD & B'DWAY

H. L. MEYER
WM. NAGEL LEADING JEWELER

Henry Mammen, Jr.,
BOOK BINDER

A Thoroughly equipped Bookbinding Plant. You need send nothing out
of town

PATENT PLATE OPENING BOOKS.

Advertise in The Sun.

DR. FRANK BOND.

Office: BROOK HILL BLVD.
Fourth and Broadway. (Take Elevator)
Office Phone. 238. Res. Phone. 111. Able to be on duty.

THE SICK.

Engineer W. H. Preston, of the
Illinois Central, is ill today and un-
able to be on duty.

...S...VES...

The "Hard Coal
and "Air Tight
HEATERS

Scott Hardware Co.

(INCORPORATED)
The Big White Store on Broadway,
318 to 324.

SAYS HE WAS KICKED.

MAN FROM EPPERSON PLACED
IN THE RAILROAD HOSPITAL.

Ofe Heins, of Epperson, age 40
years, was brought to the city and
placed in the Illinois Central hospital
yesterday afternoon in a semi-con-
scious condition, the result of acci-
dentally being kicked by a mule.

He did not regain consciousness
until this morning and said that he
had been kicked by a mule and other
than this no-account of the accident
could be had from him. He had a
very bad wound on the temple but
the skull does not seem to be frac-
tured. He will probably be out in
several days although his condition
this morning is little better than yes-
terday.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

THREE TEAMS NOW PRACTICE
REGULARLY IN PADUCAH.

Football has become a popular sport
in Paducah and now there are three
teams in existence in the city not
counting those composed of mere boys.
The Y. M. C. A. High School and
the Brunswick, the latter named after
the bowling alley and new billiard
room, are the three principle teams
and the Brunswick is practicing hard
to compete with the High School
team. The practice games are held at
night and the first game between those
two teams will probably be played
some time in the near future but not
before the Wingo and High School
game next Saturday.

The sport has become popular at the
schools and now regular Rugby is
played where ordinary kicking games
were formerly enjoyed.

WAS A SWAP.

COUNCILMEN MET YESTERDAY
AFTERNOON AND MADE
CHANGES.

It is understood that the several
changes made last night by the coun-
cil that proved such surprises were
the result of a swapping of votes yes-
terday afternoon. Up to then it is
known that at least three of the most
important races were settled one way,
and at the meeting of the council in
an entirely different way. One coun-
cilman was heard to say that he had
to cast three votes that he did not
want to cast at all. Some of those
swapped out of jobs are somewhat
"sore" today.

LEG CUT OFF.

JIM POLK, A COLORED PORTER,
RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Jim Polk, a colored porter, on a
Chicago through sleeper, met with a
serious accident last night at Paducah
Junction while attempting to board
the engine of the through passenger
from Chicago en route south.

He missed his hold and fell under
the wheels and a leg was cut off
before the train could be stopped.
The injury was treated at Paducah
junction and Fulton last night but
Polk will be brought to Paducah and
placed in the railroad hospital for
treatment.

NO CHANGES.

CHIEF WOOD WILL MAKE NONE
AMONG HIS STATIONMEN.

Chief James Wood, of the fire de-
partment, stated this morning that he
would make no changes in the force
at Central station. He has good, well
trained men, something that can't be
picked up anywhere, and will keep
them all. The same will be observed
at the South Side station under As-
sistant Chief Augustus.

MARRIED THIS MORNING.

COUPLE ARRIVE AND ARE MAR-
RIED BY REV. J. C. REID.

Mr. V. B. Rudolph, of Hamburg,
Ballard county, and Miss Fay Stahl,
of Wingo, Graves county, arrived in
the city this morning and were mar-
ried at 10:30 o'clock at the Cumber-
land Presbyterian parsonage by Rev.
J. C. Reid.

NEW OFFICERS TAKE CHARGE.

The newly elected city officers this
morning were nearly all sworn in and
took charge of their respective offices.
Mayor Yeiser is busy formulating the
new rules for the police force, which
are to go into effect when the ordi-
nance embodying them is passed by the
council. The changes have not yet
been decided on.

See Jones' column for farm loan
terms.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

WORTH GREGORY LOSES HIS
LIFE AT GILBERTSVILLE.

News of the killing of Worth Greg-
ory, white, age 18, at Gilbertsville
yesterday, reached the city yesterday
afternoon. From the accounts of the
passengers on the accommodation train
from Louisville which arrived in the
city at 3:37 yesterday afternoon, the
boy was supposed to have been cross-
ing the railroad track at Gilbertsville
ahead of the freight train which
passed through at noon when he was
struck. The right leg was severed
from the body and he was mangled
about the body badly. The remains
were picked up and taken to Gilbert-
ville for interment. The boy lived
near that place and his death will
come as a great blow to his friends
and people.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

REFEREE BAGBY RETURNS
FROM A TRIAL AT
WICKLIFFE.

Mr. E. W. Bagby, referee in bank-
ruptcy, returned from Wickliffe last
night where he tried the voluntary
bankruptcy case of John B. Overstreet.
The case was only partially heard and
will be again taken up next week. It
seems that the creditors claim the de-
fendant's homestead is liable for part
of the assets and this is the question
to settle. Overstreet claims that he
came into possession of the homestead
before the debts, for which he be-
came a bankrupt, were contracted. The
question is a hard one to decide and
will require much investigation to get
at the bottom of the matter. The house
had been in possession of the defend-
ant's mother since the father died and
then later it came into Overstreet's
possession.

On the 5th Mr. Bagby will go to
Mayfield to be present at the first
meeting of the involuntary bankrupt
case of W. S. McCarty.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Plain City Lodge 449, F.
and A. M., will meet to-
night at 7:30 o'clock in stat-
ed communication. Work
in the F. C. degree. Vis-
itors welcome.

Brinton B. Davis, W. M.
Geo. O. Ingram, Sec'y.

RELATIVES HERE.

THE DEAD SHERIFF OF TRIGG
A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF
DR. AMOSS.

Sheriff Pollard, of Trigg county,
who yesterday shot and killed him-
self, was a brother-in-law of Dr.
Amoss of the city.

He married Miss Elizabeth Amoss,
a sister of Dr. Amoss, who died about
eight years ago. He has several chil-
ren, one son who is living in the
west. The burial has not yet been set
but the funeral will be conducted
probably tomorrow, interment at Mil-
wood, Caldwell county, where his
first wife was buried.

Dr. Jennelle's Tooth Powder, the
only perfect dentifrice. Used by re-
fined people. Sold by all druggists.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Stamp Deputy Bebout's monthly
report for November shows the collec-
tion of \$6,956.39. Stamps were issued
for 1,381 barrels of whiskey.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Humphries of
South Ninth street are parents of a
boy.

Does your mirror reflect clean,
white teeth and sound gums? If not,
then use Jennelle's tooth powder.

Roosevelt Carried a Pick.

"One thing that Roosevelt did show-
ed the kind of a heart he's got," remark-
ed ex-Trooper Pollock to a comrade.
"It was when we left the trenches
and went back to our last camp be-
fore we left the island. Each of us
had his equipment to carry, and we
had pickaxes and shovels in addi-
tion. One young
fellow was pret-
ty nearly tuck-
ered out, and he
was struggling
along with his
pick beside his
gun and the rest
of his stuff. You
remember that
young fellow,
don't you?"

"Yes, and I'll
tell you who he
was. He was a
son of General Babcock."

"That's so. Well, the colonel came
along, and when he saw the boy he
just took the pick away from him and
carried it back to camp himself. And
not only that, but then he carried it
down the company street and put it in
the boy's tent."

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